# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 20 MAY 26, 1930 NO. 21

Feature of issue (page 750): FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKETS

## INCREASED WHEAT PRODUCTION IN INDIA

The 1930 wheat production in India is now estimated at 385,000,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul McNiece at Karachi. The first estimate of the 1930 crop was 368,293,000 bushels and the final estimate of the 1929 crop was 317,596,000 bushels. Domestic consumption is estimated at 335,000,000 bushels, which would leave an exportable surplus of 50,000,000 bushels, but the Consul is of the opinion that exports will not exceed 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 bushels unless prices reach high levels, in which case exports may amount to 20,000,000 bushels. Probable exports during June are estimated at 2,600,000 bushels. The new crop wheat is just beginning to arrive at Karachi and it is obvious that the growing regions are withholding supplies. See table, page 760.

## YUGOSLAV PRUNE SUPPLIES REDUCED

Prune prospects in Yugoslavia indicate an exportable surplus this season not far from the small surplus of around 13,000 short tons exported last season, according to cabled advices of May 24 from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin, quoting trade and agricultural sources. Blossoming took place during the second half of April under favorable conditions, but a subsequent abnormal drop seriously altered the prospects. At present the prune market in Yugoslavia is quiet. Available information indicates that official and private efforts to combat the schildlaus (scale) are now making good progress. It is estimated that from one-fourth to one-third of all the prune trees in Yugoslavia have either been killed or seriously injured as a result of this pest in recent years.

## WOOL FIRM AT LONDON SALES; BRADFORD QUIET

Prices for the second week of the London wool sales showed no decline from the opening week and American style greasy crossbreds, blanket, slipes and Punta Arenas were par to 5 per cent higher, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Scarcely any withdrawals have occurred but there are signs that even continental buyers think that the rise in prices has been pushed far enough. England bought very little greasy wool of any quality for home use. American purchasers of greasy New Zealand crossbreds are meeting more French competition. The Bradford market is becoming adjusted to strike conditions and trading is quiet, Consul Macatee reports. Users of tops and yarn have their needs for the immediate future fairly well covered and quotations remain unchanged. Present conditions indicate that the strike will end without any uniform wage agreement being reached.

- - - - - - - - - - -

# C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

- - - - - - - - - -

## BREAD GRAINS

### Wheat acreage in 1930

The 1930 wheat acreage in 18 countries from which estimates have been received totals 129,798,000 acres, or 2.1 per cent below the 132,527,000 acres in the same countries in 1929. See table, page 754.

#### Russia

The acreage seeded to spring wheat in the U. S. S. R. up to May 15 was 35,600,000 acres, or only 60 per cent of the intended acreage and 22,900,000 acres below the total spring wheat acreage sown in 1929. The period in which wheat may be seeded is practically at a close. According to official sources, May 23 is the average date for the completion of the spring seeding in Siberia, which represents about 20 per cent of the spring wheat acreage and where seeding is carried on later than in other important regions. The total acreage sown to all spring grains up to May 15 was 124,300,000 acres, of which 33,400,000 acres were sown to barley and oats.

#### Southern Hemisphere

The 1930 wheat acreage in Australia and Argentina is being seeded under more favorable conditions than a year ago, according to cabled reports from the International Institute of Agriculture. A record acreage is anticipated in Australia. Sowings in Argentina are going forward fairly well and work on the land has been assisted by good rains. In some regions, however, there are complaints of too much moisture.

### Foreign growing conditions

#### Europe

Low temperatures and rains continued in the greater part of Europe during the week ended May 22, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Heavy local downpours were again reported in Italy, but only light rains fell in France. Recent weather conditions in Italy, particularly in southern Italy, have been unfavorable to the wheat crop, and private estimates of the crop are around 220,000,000 bushels against 261,000,000 bushels harvested in 1929. Although the private estimates may be too low, they give a general indication of the deterioration of the crop during the past few weeks as early condition reports had pointed toward a record crop.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

- - - - - - - - - - - -

The outlook in France is also below last year and there are complaints of too much moisture, weeds and rust, and in some places the plants are losing color. Reports from Germany and other central European countries and the Balkans continue favorable. The official report from Hungary dated May 17 stated that the condition of the wheat crop is good aside from some slight local insect damage. The condition of the rye crop is average to good.

The Weather Bureau of the Commissariat of Agriculture of the R. S. F. S. R. and Ukraine reports that the heavy rains over the previously dry areas during the first ten days of May resulted in a great improvement in crop conditions. Moisture is still needed in some parts of the country, especially in parts of North Caucasus, Kazakstan, Ural region, western region around Moscow, and possibly in the Volga region. The condition of the winter crops is generally average. Good rains spread over the section from Ukraine to the northwest during the week ended May 22. Light rains were also reported in southern Russia but the Volga region was warm and dry.

North Africa

A report from Tunis dated May 15 received by Mr. Steere stated that the condition of the wheat crop in the northern part of the country where about 80 per cent of the crop is grown is very good and about equal to last year, but is below last year in the central and southern regions due to drought. The condition of the barley crop is also good in the north, where about 60 per cent of the crop is grown, but is poor in the center and south.

Reports received from Morocco under the date of May 17 stated that the prospects of the wheat crop continue good in the north and center despite damage by grasshoppers and some rust, but conditions in the south are poor and the total crop will probably be below last year and there is still a possibility of further damage to late crops from rust. The outlook for the barley crop in Morocco is poorer than last year. Reports from Algeria dated May 15 stated that the condition of the wheat and barley crops continues favorable and crops fully equal to last year are expected unless the late crop in the regions around Constantine is damaged materially.

Movement to market

United States

The reports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1929 to May 17, 1930 were 134,990,000 bushels against 145,018,000

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

bushels during the same period of 1928-29. Exports during the week ended May 17 were 3,271,000 bushels, against 1,889,000 bushels during the previous week, and 3,171,000 bushels during the week ended May 18, 1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on May 16 were 128,742,000 bushels against 133,250,000 bushels on May 9 and 105,344,000 bushels on May 17, 1929. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended May 16 were 1,637,000 bushels and shipments were 4,139,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver were 660,000 bushels and shipments were 678,000 bushels.

## European market conditions

European grain markets reported a fairly good business during the week ended May 22 and the grain trade expects more regular buying in the future. France increased the duty on imported wheat to 85 cents per bushel, effective May 21. The importation of wheat or flour into Spain has been forbidden unless the monthly average price of domestic wheat exceeds $1.80 per bushel.

## United States wheat prices

The prices of wheat futures at United States markets closed on May 22 at levels about 3 cents higher than they were a week previous. During the week there were considerable fluctuations, prices on the 21st having closed at about the same levels as on the 15th and the close on the 16th and 17th having been almost ashigh as the closing prices on May 22. The close of July futures at Chicago on May 22 was about 107 cents per bushel. Minneapolis closing quotations were approximately the same as Chicago. At Kansas City July futures on May 22 closed at 100 cents per bushel, whereas at Winnipeg the close on that date was 112 cents. Liverpool July futures closed at 116 cents per bushel compared with 115 cents the previous week, whereas the Buenos Aires close was 104 cents for both the 21st and 14th of May. Prices of cash wheat at the principal United States markets averaged higher for the week ended May 16 than for the previous week. Averages for the previous week had registered the lowest levels for the season, all classes and grades at six markets having falled to 97 cents per bushel. Wheat prices during the past week have been fluctuating largely with reports concerning new crop prospects, and evidences of the probable magnitude of foreign takings during the next few months. Both of these factors are expected to continue to be significant market influences during the next few weeks.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

- - - - - - - - - - - -

WHEAT: Closing prices of July futures

| Date | Chicago | | Kansas City | | Minneapolis | | Winnipeg | | Liverpool | | Buenos Aires a/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Apr. 10 | 124 | 115 | 116 | 108 | 120 | 113 | 128 | 118 | 135 | 122 | b/110 | b/111 |
| 17 | 121 | 109 | 112 | 100 | 117 | 108 | 126 | 112 | 133 | 115 | b/110 | b/106 |
| 24 | 117 | 106 | 108 | 98 | 114 | 106 | 123 | 111 | 128 | 116 | b/108 | b/105 |
| May 1 | 118 | 104 | 110 | 96 | 117 | 104 | 124 | 109 | 126 | 112 | b/106 | b/104 |
| 8 | 108 | 101 | 100 | 94 | 115 | 101 | 112 | 107 | 117 | 111 | 101 | b/101 |
| 15 | 103 | 104 | 101 | 97 | 108 | 104 | 116 | 109 | 119 | 115 | 102 | b/104 |
| 22 | 106 | 107 | 99 | 100 | 106 | 107 | 115 | 112 | 117 | 116 | 99 | 104 |
| 29 | 100 | | 93 | | 99 | | 110 | | 116 | | 94 | |
| June 6 | 109 | | 102 | | 107 | | 117 | | 115 | | 97 | |
| 13 | 108 | | 100 | | 105 | | 116 | | 116 | | 95 | |

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.
b/ June future.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

| Week ended | All classes and grades six markets | | No. 2 hard winter Kansas City | | No. 1 dk.n. spring Minneapolis | | No. 2 amber durum Minneapolis | | No. 2 red winter St. Louis | | Western white Seattle a/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Apr. 4 | 109 | 103 | 110 | 102 | 129 | 114 | --- | 101 | 130 | 120 | 117 | 112 |
| 11 | 112 | 108 | 114 | 107 | 130 | 118 | 118 | 103 | 130 | 120 | 117 | 112 |
| 18 | 112 | 102 | 113 | 101 | 133 | 113 | --- | 98 | 128 | 117 | 118 | 110 |
| 25 | 107 | 99 | 107 | 98 | 125 | 109 | 119 | 94 | 122 | 114 | 116 | 107 |
| May 2 | 107 | 99 | 107 | 97 | 128 | 110 | 112 | 96 | 118 | 113 | 115 | 106 |
| 9 | 101 | 97 | 104 | 96 | 123 | 108 | 113 | 94 | 122 | 111 | 110 | 104 |
| 16 | 103 | 101 | 103 | 98 | 124 | 110 | 109 | 98 | 116 | 115 | 109 | 105 |
| 25 | 101 | | 100 | | 121 | | 114 | | 116 | | 108 | |
| 30 | 95 | | 94 | | 112 | | 102 | | 110 | | 104 | |
| June 6 | 100 | | 98 | | 118 | | 114 | | 111 | | 108 | |

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

- - - - - - - - - - -

Rye acreage and production in 1930

The 1930 rye acreage in 10 European countries is now reported at 24,561,000 acres against 24,348,000 acres in the same countries in 1929. Table is given on page 754. The official report of the condition of winter rye in Czechoslovakia as of May 1 was 116 per cent of average against 100 per cent as of May 1, 1929. Judging from the past relationship between the May 1 condition reports and final yields, the present condition would indicate a yield of 29 to 30 bushels per acre, or a total crop of approximately 80,000,000 bushels against 72,000,000 bushels harvested in 1929.

The 1929 estimated European rye production, excluding Russia, has been revised upward to 942,000,000 bushels against 901,000,000 bushels in 1928 and indicates the largest total since 1925, when the European production excluding Russia was estimated at 946,000,000 bushels. The 1929 production in Russia was 796,018,000 bushels against 752,713,000 bushels in 1928. The estimate of the 1929 production in Poland has been revised upward from 246,447,000 bushels to 275,964,000 bushels. The production table is given on page 755.

FEED GRAINS

The total 1929 production of the three feed grains, barley, oats, and corn, as far as reported, was 201,032,000 short tons compared with 201,107,000 short tons in 1928, and 192,704,000 short tons in 1927. The total 1929 production for the European countries was 70,613,000 short tons against 58,277,000 short tons in 1928, and 66,796,000 short tons in 1927.

In the Prairie Provinces of Canada, approximately 45 per cent of the oats and 35 per cent of the barley had been seeded by May 12, with early sown oats and odd fields of barley showing green. There are signs of larger acreage this year. From 40 to 45 per cent of the feed grains had been seeded in Manitoba, about 40 per cent of the oats, and 30 per cent of the barley in Saskatchewan, and from 45 to 65 per cent of the oats and 35 per cent of the barley in Alberta.

Barley

The 1930 area sown to barley in 11 countries so far reported, which in 1929 represented 41 per cent of the total barley sowings exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 29,566,000 acres, practically the same as the acreage of those countries last year. The 6 European countries show a total increase of 1 per cent over the 1929 area, while a small increase in the earlier estimate for Morocco, and a slight decrease in the previous figure

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

- - - - - - - - - - -

for Algeria leave the total for the 3 North African countries reported 4.6 per cent below that of last year. The area sown to barley in Cyrenaica, especially in the uplands, is reported to be larger than in preceding years. See barley acreage table, page 756.

The condition of spring barley in Czechoslovakia as of May 1 was 103 per cent of its condition as of May 1, 1928, and 106 per cent of its condition as of May 1, 1927. There was no report of its condition on May 1 last year. The condition of winter barley in Prussia as of May 1 was a little better than a month earlier, and considerably better than on May 1 a year ago. The condition of the 1930 barley crop in Japan is reported as average.

The 1929 barley production in the 43 countries reported now totals 1,514,367,000 bushels, an increase of 0.8 per cent over that of 1928. An increase of about 13,300,000 bushels in the earlier estimate for Poland raises the total for the 29 European countries reported to 824,714,000 bushels, or 11.1 per cent above that of the preceding year. The first estimate of the 1929-30 barley crop in Chile is 8.8 per cent over that of 1928-29. See barley production table, page 757.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 93,879,000 bushels, a decrease of 13.9 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States barley exports during the week ended May 17 were the largest weekly shipment since September. Canadian barley exports for the 10 months ended April 30 were only about one-fifth as large as for the corresponding 10 months in 1928-29. See barley trade table, page 759.

United States barley prices increased slightly during the week ended May 16. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis advanced one cent over the price of the preceding four weeks to 56 cents per bushel, 4 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See table showing barley prices, page 758. The market for barley in Denmark and other countries of western Europe was dull at the beginning of the month, while quotations had declined for all qualities.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on May 16 amounted to 20,135,000 bushels, compared with only 11,558,000 bushels on the same datd last year and 5,189,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver from August 1 to May 16, 1929-30, totaled 15,573,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 5,488,000 bushels.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

- - - - - - - - - - -

Oats

The 1930 area sown to oats in 10 countries so far reported, which in 1929 planted nearly 48 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 49,126,000 acres, an increase of 2.5 per cent over the acreage of those countries last year. The first estimate of the area sown in Austria is 3.3 per cent below that of last year, while the Bulgarian estimate is 14 per cent below. The net acreage for the 5 European countries reported, however, is 3 per cent above that of 1929. See oats acreage table, page 756. The condition of oats in Czechoslovakia at the beginning of May was 106 per cent of its condition on May 1, 1928, and 109 per cent compared with its condition on May 1, 1927. No report was made on May 1 last year.

The 1929 oats production in the 40 countries reported now totals 3,727,187,000 bushels, a decrease of 4.2 per cent from that of the same countries in 1928. The earlier estimate of the production in Poland has been increased by nearly 28,500,000 bushels to 203,451,000 bushels, which raises the total for the 28 European countries reported to 2,076,598,000 bushels, or 10.4 per cent above that of 1928. The earlier figure for the 1929-30 oats crop in Uruguay has been increased by nearly 900,000 bushels to 3,404,000 bushels. See oats production table, page 757.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 28,585,000 bushels, a decrease of 43.8 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States oats exports during the week ended May 17, although still small, were the largest weekly shipment since the first of March. Canadian exports of oats for the 10 months ended April 30 were only about 27 per cent of the shipments during the corresponding period of 1928-29. See oats trade table, page 759.

United States oats prices increased slightly during the week ended May 16. No. 3 white oats at Chicago advanced one cent over the price for the two preceding weeks to 42 cents per bushel, 3 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See table showing oats prices, page 758. The German Government has reserved the right to change the export bounty on oats as soon as a certain amount has been disposed of, and it is uncertain what effect that will have on the situation. At present, the sentiment for oats in western Europe is dull.

Srocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on May 16 stood at 9,159,000 bushels against 16,093,000 bushels on the same date last year and 8,327,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

- - - - - - - - - - -

August 1 to May 16, 1929-30 amounted to 4,215,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 8,676,000 bushels.

Corn

There was a reaction to cooler weather in the grain sections of Argentina during the week ended May 19, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The mean temperature in the corn zone was 54°, or 2° below normal, while the 1.0 inch of rainfall reported was 0.6 inch above average. According to a cable recently received, there has been some damage to the corn on account of too much rain during the harvesting season.

The spring sowing of corn in Morocco was carried out under satisfactory conditions. There is danger that the corn acreage in North Manchuria will be reduced this year, in spite of a rather good crop last year, on account of the low price of corn, the existence of fairly large stocks, and the danger of long storage. For some seasons corn growing there has not been profitable, the cost of production not even being covered. It was grown largely for marketing, but due to the prohibition of exports was purchased only for distilling and for feeding to livestock. The growers, therefore, suffered losses on account of the very low prices.

The first estimate of the 1929 corn crop in Poland is 3,752,000 bushels, an increase of 12.1 per cent over the 1928 production. The total for the 20 countries reported is 3,751,847,000 bushels, or 2.2 per cent above that of 1928, while the total for the 12 European countries reported is nearly 70 per cent above that of the preceding year. See corn production table, page 758.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available amount to 111,391,000 bushels, a decrease of 14.8 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States exports during the week ended May 17 were larger than for either of the two preceding weeks, while Argentine shipments fell off by about 1,200,000 bushels. See corn trade table, page 759.

United States corn prices declined slightly during the week ended May 16. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago and May futures dropped one cent to 78 cents per bushel, being 10 cents below the corresponding quotations last year. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for May and June delivery advanced slightly to 61 and 60 cents, respectively, being 21 and 23 cents below the July and August futures at the same time last year. The spread between the May futures of United States and of Argentine corn

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

was about 17 cents compared with 20 cents for the preceding week. See table showing corn prices, page 758.

Corn was reported dull in western Europe early in the month. There was some difference in quotations for Danubian and Argentine varieties, and it was expected that Argentina would be forced to lower her prices as the new crop corn began to come onto the market.

## The 1930 planting season in North Manchuria

From the standpoint of the present sowing campaign in North Manchuria, the winter was not a favorable one as there was very little snow, according to an article in a Russian publication of the Chinese Eastern Railway at Harbin. In the early spring, however, there was a considerable amount of rainfall and snow which thawed very quickly and provided plenty of moisture for the soil, which is a favorable factor for sowing and will tend to prevent damage from wind-blowing. The decisive period for the sowing campaign is the end of April and the beginning of May.

The following tentative opinion, based on experience, is expressed concerning the probable acreage which will be planted to different crops. The largest part of the sown area, as in former years, will be occupied by yellow beans (soy beans) which constitute the main article of Manchurian export in either the raw or manufactured state. The Manchurian peasant looks upon beans as the main source of his income and during the current marketing year he had no reason to doubt the correctness of this view. Losses were suffered during the present campaign by the buyers and exporters of beans who took the bulk of the crop off the market during the first half of the export campaign when the export prospects were good. It is even possible that the total area under beans in North Manchuria will increase owing to the good returns to growers, and the increased colonization in 1929, although in some places which have suffered or were endangered by the recent Russian-Chinese conflict the sowings may decrease. It is thought that the 1930 bean acreage will exceed 7,400,000 acres.

Wheat occupies fourth place among the various Manchurian crops, following kaoliang and Italian millets. It is not a national crop from the standpoint of the Chinese peasant and was adopted in North Manchuria only because of its profitableness. During recent years, however, there was observed a shift toward the consumption of wheat flour among the Chinese population and wheat, therefore, has become a necessary element in the farm economy of the peasant, although it has not become generally adopted as yet. This explains the ease with which the Manchurian peasant

- - - - - - - - - - - -

reduces or increases wheat acreage, depending upon the previous harvest. During the last few years, wheat acreage was rapidly increasing because the harvests in North Manchuria between 1924 and 1929 were quite good while wheat prices were high, with a resulting increase of the acreage. The prohibition of exports of wheat from North Manchuria in 1929-30 deprived the peasants of considerable profits but it did not entail great losses. It may be expected that the 1930 acreage will be considerably increased. About 2,250,000 acres were sown to wheat in 1929.

There is danger that the corn acreage will be reduced, in the opinion of the writer of the article. In 1929 the corn crop was quite good but during the preceding seasons corn growing was not profitable. For this reason corn acreage has been reduced. Furthermore, corn does not possess the same significance in the economy of the Chinese peasant as Kaoliang, Italian millets, rice, etc. He grows it largely for the market as a cash crop. During the present marketing year, however, corn has not justified the hopes placed in it. Due to the prohibition of exports it was purchased only for distilling and for feeding livestock. Part of the population and the distilling industry have gained from the prohibition of corn exports but the growers have suffered losses as the prices were very low. The low price of corn and the existence of fairly large stocks coupled with the danger of long storage are factors which make for a considerable reduction of acreage.

Rice acreage will undoubtedly increase. Rice in North Manchuria is a comparatively young crop. Hardly any rice was grown before the war and only during the last decade has it begun to be grown on a large scale, until it now plays an important part in the agriculture of the country. The harvests during the last few years were good and prices all this time were high. Moreover, the number of rice growing farmers is augmented annually due to the immigration of Koreans to North Manchuria.

The hempseed acreage should increase due to the high yields in 1929. Moreover, there was no prohibition of export with the result that the sales of hempseed netted the peasant a good profit, notwithstanding the low price during the current marketing year. The probable hempseed acreage is estimated at over 50,000 acres.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

- - - - - - - - - - - -

### SUGAR BEETS

The International Institute of Agriculture estimates the 1930 European sugar beet acreage including Russia at 7,268,116 acres as compared with 6,455,795 acres in 1929, according to the April bulletin of the Institute. The figures reported are based on official information from various countries and reports from sugar manufacturers' associations. All estimates for the total beet acreage received to date indicate an increase, in all Europe including Russia, of about 12 per cent, while excluding Russia, an increase of about 6 per cent over last year is indicated.

The Institute states that the principal cause of the increase in beet acreage is the low grain prices, and farmers give preference to sugar beets as prices for these are nearly always fixed by agreement between manufacturers and growers often before sowing is started. All the principal sugar producing countries except Poland report increased acreages. The figures reported must be considered as preliminary as it is impossible to give reliable figures for most countries until well along in May, according to the Institute. Acreage sown to sugar beets in Europe is given on page 761. For other estimates of the 1930 European sugar beet acreage, see "Foreign Crops and Markets", May 12, 1930, page 679.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

### OILS AND OILSEEDS

#### Flaxseed situation in April 1930

Flaxseed prices advanced during the first two weeks of April with the general advance in grain prices, and Argentine growers responded to the higher prices by disposing of part of their surplus which was being held for higher prices. India also began shipping the new crop earlier than usual. These heavier shipments and a general recession in grain prices resulted in a drop in flaxseed prices, and a lessening of market activity. The 1929 flaxseed production in the 18 countries now reported amounts to 116,616,000 bushels, or only 78.9 per cent of the 147,701,000 bushels produced in the same countries in 1928. These eighteen countries produced 96.8 per cent of the estimated world total in 1928. Production figures for the 1929 season for Argentina and Belgium have been revised, Argentina's being reduced by 2,874,000 bushels and Belgium's increased by 170,000 bushels. Production figures for European Russia show 26,349,000 bushels for 1929, an increase of 3,612,000 bushels over last year's crop. See Foreign Service release, F.S./FF-51, May 22, 1930. See also table, page 760.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

# F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

- - - - - - - - - -

SOUTH AFRICAN APRICOT PROSPECTS: The apricot production for the Cape Town district in South Africa this year was approximately 60,000,000 pounds of fresh fruit, according to a report received from Consul Cecil M. P. Cross at Cape Town. Very little of this fruit, however, was exported in the fresh state. Considerable quantities of the fruit are consumed fresh on the farms and in canning and jam-making, the total thus utilized probably being about 12,000,000 pounds of fresh fruit. The balance is dried both for domestic consumption and for export. Roughly 30,000,000 pounds of the fresh fruit are believed to have been thus treated during the current season, giving available for export approximately 2,100 tons. A disappointing feature of the April season was the failure of the orchards near Somerset East to live up to expectations. A very severe storm visited this region during the drying season and the latest estimates indicate that not over 600 tons of dried fruit will be available for export as compared with the 1,200 to 1,500 originally anticipated.

HAMBURG DRIED FRUIT SITUATION: The dried fruit trade in Hamburg regards the outlook pessimistically as far as the coming summer is concerned, according to a report received in the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Vice Consul Howard Taylor at that post. The movement of dried fruits during April was somewhat better than during the preceding two months, but buying was still far below normal. On the whole, the trade was disappointing, as a much larger Easter turnover was expected. To add to the unfavorable situation, American shippers reduced prices on prunes, pears, peaches and apricots, thus increasing the losses local dealers will be forced to take on their early purchases. The only exception to the above unfavorable situation is in raisins, the outlook for which has improved considerably.

FOREIGN VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: Shipments of winter vegetables from the Mexican West Coast, Bermuda, and Cuba for the 1929-30 season are now practically at an end. The total movement thus far this season, from November 1 to April 30, amounted to 190,271,000 pounds as compared with 137,542,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season. This constitutes a record since the development of the winter vegetable trade between the American market and nearby foreign producing areas. Tomatoes, green peas, and peppers make up the bulk of the shipments, but potatoes, eggplant, cucumbers, green beans, and celery are also of considerable importance. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-93, May 21, 1930.

THE CHINESE PEANUT SITUATION IN APRIL: Exports of peanuts from Tsingtao to all countries during April amounted to 37,818,000 pounds of shelled and 2,674,000 pounds of unshelled nuts as compared with 25,663,000 pounds of shelled and 4,598,000 pounds of unshelled nuts in

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T'D

- - - - - - - - - - - -

March and with 19,492,000 pounds of shelled and 1,273,000 pounds of unshelled nuts in April last year. Increased exports to Europe, to other Chinese ports, and to Japan account for the heavy exports during April.

Shipments from Tsingtao to the United States during April amounted to 768,000 pounds of shelled, 475,000 pounds of unshelled, and 77,500 pounds of blanched nuts, as compared with 935,000 pounds of shelled 645,000 pounds of unshelled, and 42,500 pounds of blanched nuts in March. No important news business was transacted for American account during April and present forward contracts amount to about 800 short tons. Chefoo and Tientsin each shipped small quantities of nuts to the American market during April, but practically no new business was transacted with American importers during the month.

The European market continued to dominate the situation during April, total shipments from Tsingtao to Europe during the month having amounted to 24,651,000 pounds of shelled and 1,685,000 pounds of unshelled nuts as compared with 16,664,000 pounds of shelled and 3,041,000 pounds of unshelled nuts in March. Germany took 40 per cent of the total shipments to Europe, the Netherlands 31 per cent, and France 20 per cent. Forward commitments to Europe are estimated at about 17,000 short tons. While exports to Europe were quite heavy during April, the European offers for new business during the month were not in line with the prices demanded by the Tsingtao shippers and as a result there is considerable hesitancy in regard to new forward business. See Foreign Service release, F.S./PN-33, May 17, 1930.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D B U T T E R

- - - - - - - - - - - -

FOREIGN HOG AND PORK PRICES: Liverpool prices of American cured pork products were fairly firm during the week ended May 21, Agricultural Commissioner Foley reports. Considerable weakness, however, developed in Danish and Canadian lines, with some decline in American lard. All quotations were well below last year's levels. In Germany, Berlin hog prices were firm, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere, in spite of heavier receipts. Lard at Hamburg, however, weakened somewhat. See table, page 763.

FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES STEADY: The Copenhagen official butter quotation was unchanged on May 22 from the preceding Thursday at the equivalent of 26.1 cents a pound. This was 8 cents below New York, 92 score, at 34.0 cents. As compared with a year earlier, the quotations were 21 per cent lower in both Copenhagen and New York. On the London market, all

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND BUTTER, CONT'D

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

descriptions were quoted within the range of 26.5 to 30.8 cents. Danish and Dutch were quoted a shade lower than the previous week, with Australian a shade higher. Grass production on the European continent is now well under way, and the most encouraging feature in the present situation for Danish producers is that they have no accumulated supplies such as there are in London of New Zealand and Australian butter. See table, page 763.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

## CHINESE EGG PACK REDUCED

Several of the largest egg packers in Shanghai are not operating as heavily as last season and it is expected that the entire Chinese spring pack of frozen eggs will be somewhat smaller, according to a radiogram of May 23 from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. It is reported that several large packers took heavy losses on shell eggs bought at high prices last fall and sold on a poor London market in January and February. That fact may result in rather cautious operations this spring in China, particularly in Shanghai, where competition for eggs has developed high price levels for several past seasons.

The packs at Nanking, Hankow and Tientsin are expected to about equal those of last year, but a new freezing plant at Tsingtao will make the pack larger there. Local prices for eggs for packing purposes opened in March somewhat higher than last season, but soon dropped below last year's level. Together with the low exchange rate, the current prices are materially under those of last season. Arrivals at Shanghai have not been abundant, which may be the result of lower country prices or of an actually smaller production, of which there are reports in trade channels. Losses on shell business last fall and uncertainty as to the European market brought the packers in Shanghai together this spring in an effective cooperative arrangement to eliminate severe competition and to keep down country prices. The London market for frozen eggs is reported as rather weak, with prices 15 per cent below last season. There have been considerable shipments to the United States of both frozen and dried products in anticipation of an increase in American tariff rates.

A sharp drop in prices of dried yolk and albumen has affected the operation of native drying factories in the interior. At the beginning of the season when foreign prices were high the native factories prepared for an active season. Foreign prices, however, particularly for yolk, dropped so low that at present most of the factories have suspended operations. Contracts were made for April and May shipment at 43 to 47 cents gold c.i.f. New York for spray yolk. At present there is no interest in the American market at 29 cents gold. The market for albumen is better, but supplies of best grade for American use are scarce. Ordinary grade is quoted at 34.5 cents and best grades 38 cents gold c.i.f. New York.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

No improvement in the factors affecting the foreign markets for American agricultural products appeared during the past month. Information received in the Foreign Agricultual Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American agricultural commissioners, the Department of Commerce and other sources, indicates that in Europe the unemployment figures have gone higher and many of the usual seasonal improvements in industrial activity have failed to materialize. The almost universally lower central bank rates are the outstanding factor pointing toward increased industrial activity in the future. It appears, however, that the European industrial world is awaiting the flotation of the pending Reparations Bonds before placing large amounts of capital elsewhere. The Bank for International Settlements has announced that it expects all of the $300,000,000 issue to be disposed of before October 1, 1930.

As to the current conditions, however, reports from the United Kingdom received during the month indicate practically no improvement in industrial activity. According to information received through the Department of Commerce and other sources, unemployment is nearly 500,000 greater than last year, there being a heavy increase even when the new methods of registering are discounted. Current figures are almost up to the depression level of 1922. There have been additional declines in the activity of coal, metal and textile industries. The cotton textile industry continues depressed. There have been many proposals concerning various forms of amalgamations and improved technique, some phases of which have suggested potential labor difficulties. The current unrest in India is also an important unfavorable factor in the cotton textile situation. In wool, the disagreement over wages still prevails.

On the Continent, France continues as the brightest spot in industrial activity, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Some slackening in the very rapid pace is evident, but all lines of business are supported by a generally sound situation with regard to stocks of goods. The most unfavorable aspect of developments in other continental countries, notably central Europe, has been the very slow seasonal decline in unemployment. Despite lower central bank rates, so far there has been no increase in capital available for use in building and related trades, and several other major industries have experienced additional recessions. Germany and Czechoslovakia probably have experienced the outstanding declines of recent weeks from levels already relatively low. In Poland and Austria also, activity remains considerably reduced. Trade was quieter in Belgium and Netherlands, but business there is still fairly good. The Scandinavian countries, however, have maintained their relatively favorable position, with good prospects for future development.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

The general outlook for the Continental European demand for American agricultural products has undergone little basic change in recent weeks, Mr. Steere reports. It is felt that this year's seasonal pick-up in purchasing power will be below normal. The economic situation in most countries does not favor a fundamentally improved consumption of products such as cotton, for instance, although it appears that the close buying of recent months has prepared the way for some increased buying when the course of prices becomes more evident. The situation in wheat is described in somewhat similar terms. Additional weakness has developed in the pork products markets, with the dried fruit markets moving along in a depressed condition as a result of reduced demand and declining prices. Fresh fruit markets, however, approach the end of the 1929-30 season with a strong tone predominating.

Wheat and feed grains

Since April 24 the European wheat markets, as reflected by Liverpool quotations on July futures, have displayed an irregular tone, sharp declines being followed by almost complete recoveries. By May 22 the Liverpool average was up to 116 cents per bushel against 117 cents last year. From April 3 to May 22, 1929, Liverpool prices were moving downward steadily. This season the course of prices has not been nearly so regular. At present, North American growing conditions are a leading factor in the European market movements. Mr. Steere reports that, while Continental Europe has come closer to heavier dependence upon imported grain during April and May, it is increasingly evident that crop developments there and overseas will be the main factors determining actual purchases in the immediate future.

With the diminishing of exports from Argentina, additional attention is being given to North American wheat. If the reports on North American crops remain favorable, however, it is obvious that the Continent will hold imports of wheat and flour to a minimum, although that action would reduce season-end stocks to a level much lower than a year ago. With unfavorable crop news, however, it is probable that a considerable increase in purchases would occur. Prices are attractive, stocks of imported wheat are generally small, and the new European crop still 2 months away. It now appears, according to Mr. Steere, that continental takings of wheat and flour for the season ended June 30, 1930 will total about 257,000,000 bushels against an actual net import of 390,000,000 bushels for 1928-29.

In China, the Tientsin market received flour from the United States and Canada during April for the first time since January, according to Consul General Gauss. The low exchange rates, however, continue to handicap purchasers of the North American product. April flour production from Chinese wheat showed an increase over March. The bulk of

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

the flour imported into Tientsin is coming from Japan and Shanghai. In the latter city the grain trade is especially interested in the prospects for a good harvest of nearby wheat, according to Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus. Stocks of native and foreign wheat are small, as are flour stocks. Production of native flour is expected to be small until the new wheat crop is ready.

In feed grains, Continental European markets developed some briskness early in April, Mr. Steere reports, owing to the application of various new tariff measures, but dullness has prevailed during more recent weeks. There are ample supplies of barley, corn and rye on hand, the marketing of which is being hampered by the tariffs and other measures designed to protect farmers' interests in importing countries. There is little evidence of improvement in the feed grain markets in the near future, despite the current tendency toward increased hog production.

Cotton

The easier tone in raw cotton values during May was accompanied by reduced spinning and weaving activity in United Kingdom and continental mills. Practically all developments in the British industry have been on the less favorable side, with additional unemployment in evidence. The retail trade reports a fair response to the efforts made during the week ended May 12, "Cotton Week", to stimulate interest in cotton goods in the home market. Cool weather is said to have retarded the volume of buying, but in any case there has not yet been time for the extra selling effort to be reflected in additional mill activity. At best, the home trade represents a smaller volume than does the export side, in which conditions remain extremely dull. "Cotton Week" also was marked by the appearance of a number of new statements on the state of the industry and proposals for its improvement.

On the Continent the generally low state of textile activity continued through April and May, Mr. Steere reports. Spring revivals of yarn and fabric sales were only moderate, as was expected with cotton prices continuing uncertain and general business so hesitant. The western European countries, particularly France, are maintaining a very satisfactory rate of raw cotton consumption, but conditions in central European mills leave much to be desired, in spite of some increased wholesale business in a few countries. The mills have shown but little reflection of those sales as yet, some of which were made at distinctly unfavorable prices. Italian mills also have reported some further curtailment in activity. Spinner buying over most of the Continent has been limited, largely as a result of weak raw material values. It continues to appear, however, that a sound upturn in prices would encourage better buying in general, even though economic conditions leave much to be desired.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

In the Orient, Japanese mills report that the higher Indian tariff rates have had an adverse effect upon their activity. Some strikes are in progress. A cable dated May 22 from Consul Dickover at Kobe reports that the cotton situation in Japan shows no considerable improvement, although during April there was some increase in the consumption of American cotton and in yarn production. Exports were down sharply, however, and mills are trying to arrange a 5 per cent cut in output. Imports of American cotton this season have been below last year's figures. The year's total yarn output, however, is larger than last year, indicating low stocks of American cotton. Further purchases of American cotton for this cotton year are expected to reach 300,000 bales of the cheaper grades, largely under seven-eights inch staple.

In China, a renewal of civil war together with general insecurity in the interior has slowed up the market for yarn, according to cabled advices of May 20 from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. Stocks in Chinese mills are large, but apparently no reduction in activity is contemplated as yet. Yarn prices are so low as to allow virtually no profit, but owners express confidence in the ability of the Nanking Government to restore order at an early date. The Shanghai cotton market continues quiet, with mills generally well supplied with Indian and native cotton. Favorable conditions surround the growing native crop. Business in American cotton is temporarily quiet, but the Japanese sections of the industry continue to be heavy users. American new crop quotations are materially lower than current prices and mills will buy as sparingly as possible. Local stocks of American cotton, however, are very low, and buying must soon be resumed for June and July shipments, according to Mr. Nyhus.

Hogs and pork products

All of the leading European markets for cured pork products have reported an easier tendency in prices during April and May, with values considerably under those of a year ago. The leading hog producing countries, with the exception of Germany, report slaughterings larger than last year. In Great Britain, the leading foreign market for American cured pork products, supplies from Denmark show a tendency to increase, according to information received from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. The European price of American lard has been fairly stable in recent weeks. Mr. Steere reports, however, that on the Continent the prospective larger hog marketings and the prevailing low prices of fats competing with lard promise to have an unfavorable effect upon the demand for American lard and other pork products.

Fresh and dried fruit

The continental export season for American apples has practically come to an end, closing with good demand and satisfactory prices, moderate

supplies of fresh fruit on the market being chiefly responsible. Mr. Steere states that early season reports from the continental producing districts indicate a generally heavy blossom and a good set for the new crop. It is very probable that European apple production will be larger than last year, particularly in central and southern Europe, where last year's crop was light. The European prune market was very dull throughout April, with prices dropping to lower levels. The trade reports an unusually limited demand, with a much smaller seasonal revival of consumption than has been expected. The reduced buying power in central Europe and the steady declining tendency of prune prices in recent months, together with the mild winter and early spring, which have meant cheap vegetables, are blamed by the trade for the unsatisfactory development of the prune market in recent months.

- - - - - - - - - -

BREAD GRAINS: Winter acreage in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

| Crop and countries reporting a/ | Harvest year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1909-1913 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | Per cent 1930 is of 1929 |
| WHEAT | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Per cent |
| United States ............ | 28,382 | 37,723 | 36,213 | 40,162 | 38,676 | 96.3 |
| Canada .................. | b/ 1,019 | 853 | 819 | 834 | 636 | 76.3 |
| Total ................. | 29,401 | 38,576 | 37,032 | 40,996 | 39,312 | 95.9 |
| Europe, 9 count. prev. rept'd .............. | 43,336 | 38,212 | 38,935 | 38,725 | 38,964 | 100.6 |
| Italy, revised .......... | 11,793 | 12,295 | 12,263 | 11,802 | 11,766 | 99.7 |
| Luxemburg ............... | 27 | 36 | 37 | 21 | 32 | 152.4 |
| Total Europe (11) ...... | 55,156 | 50,543 | 51,235 | 50,548 | 50,762 | 100.4 |
| Africa (3) .............. | 6,531 | 7,150 | 8,332 | 8,368 | 8,102 | 96.8 |
| Syria and Lebanon, revised | 900 | 1,224 | 1,024 | 899 | 1,154 | 128.4 |
| India ................... | 29,224 | 30,952 | 31,691 | 31,716 | 30,468 | 96.1 |
| Total Asia (2) ........ | 30,124 | 32,176 | 32,715 | 32,615 | 31,622 | 97.0 |
| Total above count. (18) | 121,212 | 128,445 | 129,314 | 132,527 | 129,798 | 97.9 |
| Est. world total excl. Russia and China .... | 204,200 | 240,100 | 244,800 | 244,400 | | |
| RYE | | | | | | |
| United States ............ | 2,236 | 3,648 | 3,480 | 3,225 | 3,521 | 109.2 |
| Canada .................. | 117 | 568 | 599 | 664 | 765 | 115.2 |
| Total ................. | 2,353 | 4,216 | 4,079 | 3,889 | 4,286 | 110.2 |
| Europe, 9 count. prev. rept'd ......... | 25,312 | 21,703 | 23,873 | 24,330 | 24,544 | 100.9 |
| Luxemburg ............... | 26 | 17 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 94.4 |
| Total Europe (10) ...... | 25,338 | 21,720 | 23,888 | 24,348 | 24,561 | 100.9 |
| Total above count. (12) | 27,691 | 25,936 | 27,967 | 28,237 | 28,847 | 102.2 |
| Est. world total excl. Russia and China .... | 48,300 | 48,400 | 46,700 | 48,600 | | |

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1927-1929

| Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/ | Average 1909-1913 | Average 1923-1927 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | Percent 1929 is of 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Percent |
| United States ........... | 690,108 | 809,668 | 878,374 | 914,876 | 806,508 | 88.2 |
| Canada .................. | 197,119 | 403,714 | 479,665 | 566,726 | 299,520 | 52.9 |
| Total North America (4) | 898,902 | 1,224,673 | 1,370,149 | 1,492,800 | 1,117,513 | 74.9 |
| Europe (29) ............. | 1,346,160 | 1,239,289 | 1,274,431 | 1,406,624 | 1,414,270 | 100.5 |
| North Africa (4) ........ | 92,047 | 98,375 | 105,555 | 104,469 | 117,255 | 112.2 |
| Asia (4) ................ | 387,827 | 396,796 | 389,635 | 336,761 | 372,754 | 110.7 |
| Total N. Hemis. (41) .. | 2,724,942 | 2,959,133 | 3,139,770 | 3,340,654 | 3,021,792 | 90.5 |
| Southern Hemisphere (5).. | 270,577 | 396,750 | 403,472 | 512,224 | 317,499 | 62.0 |
| Total above count. (46) | 2,995,519 | 3,355,833 | 3,543,242 | 3,852,878 | 3,339,291 | 86.7 |
| Est. world total excl. Russia and China .. | 3,041,000 | 3,448,000 | 3,661,000 | 3,950,000 | 3,430,000 | 86.8 |
| RYE | | | | | | |
| United States ........... | 36,093 | 54,793 | 58,164 | 43,366 | 40,629 | 93.7 |
| Canada .................. | 2,094 | 14,654 | 14,951 | 14,618 | 13,161 | 90.0 |
| Europe, 24 count. prev. reported .......... | 756,781 | 578,895 | 580,863 | 659,591 | 665,069 | 100.8 |
| Poland, revised ......... | 224,836 | 218,357 | 231,872 | 240,545 | 275,964 | 114.7 |
| Total Europe (25)...... | 981,617 | 797,252 | 812,625 | 900,136 | 941,033 | 104.5 |
| Argentina ............... | 640 | 4,381 | 6,614 | 7,666 | 4,409 | 57.5 |
| Total above count. (28) | 1,020,444 | 871,080 | 892,354 | 965,786 | 999,232 | 103.5 |
| Est. world total excl. Russia and China.... | 1,025,000 | 882,000 | 903,000 | 975,000 | 1,008,000 | 103.4 |

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

- - - - - - - - - - -

GRAIN: Production, Chile, 1924-25 to 1929-30

| Year | Wheat | Barley | Oats | Corn |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| 1924-25 ......... | 24,470 | 4,964 | 4,558 | 1,078 |
| 1925-26 ......... | 26,674 | 6,903 | 5,536 | 1,407 |
| 1926-27.......... | 23,300 | 4,523 | 4,878 | 1,577 |
| 1927-28 ......... | 30,603 | 5,795 | 6,413 | 2,842 |
| 1928-29 ......... | 29,679 | 6,116 | 7,125 | 2,796 |
| 1929-30 ......... | 37,037 | 7,073 | 10,403 | 3,149 |

International Institute of Agriculture.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

| Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/ | Average 1909-1913 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | Per cent 1930 is of 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARLEY | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Per cent |
| United States .............. | 7,620 | 9,476 | 12,593 | 13,212 | b/13,437 | 101.7 |
| Europe (6) .................. | 6,856 | 7,381 | 7,638 | 7,581 | 7,660 | 101.0 |
| Est. European total excl. Russia ............ | 27,000 | 27,100 | 27,400 | 29,000 | | |
| Morocco, revised ............ | (3,000) | 2,469 | 2,904 | 3,248 | 2,955 | 91.0 |
| Algeria, revised ............ | 3,395 | 3,360 | 3,411 | 3,536 | 3,460 | 97.9 |
| Tunis ....................... | 1,228 | 856 | 1,455 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 100.0 |
| Total Africa (3) .......... | 7,623 | 6,685 | 7,770 | 8,020 | 7,651 | 95.4 |
| Syria & Lebanon, revised .... | (450) | 655 | 892 | 750 | 818 | 109.1 |
| Total Northern Hemisphere (11) ........... | 22,549 | 24,197 | 28,898 | 29,563 | 29,566 | 100.0 |
| Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China .... | 64,300 | 62,800 | 68,800 | 72,100 | | |
| Est. world total excl. Russia and China .... | 65,100 | 65,300 | 70,900 | 74,400 | | |
| OATS | | | | | | |
| United States .............. | 37,357 | 41,941 | 41,734 | 40,217 | b/41,222 | 102.5 |
| Europe, 3 count. prev. rept'd | 5,742 | 6,024 | 5,884 | 5,817 | 6,099 | 104.8 |
| Austria .................... | 883 | 769 | 744 | 639 | 618 | 96.7 |
| Bulgaria ................... | 408 | 326 | 298 | 379 | 326 | 86.0 |
| Total Europe (5) ........ | 7,033 | 7,119 | 6,926 | 6,835 | 7,043 | 103.0 |
| Est. European total excl. Russia ............. | 49,500 | 44,100 | 44,400 | 45,700 | | |
| North Africa (3) ........... | 607 | 679 | 779 | 831 | 843 | 101.4 |
| Syria and Lebanon .......... | (12) | 66 | 28 | 28 | 18 | 64.3 |
| Total N. Hemis. (10) ..... | 45,009 | 49,305 | 49,467 | 47,911 | 49,126 | 102.5 |
| Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China ... | 97,800 | 100,900 | 101,000 | 100,100 | | |
| Est. world total excl. Russia and China ... | 102,400 | 106,300 | 106,800 | 106,300 | | |

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Intentions.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

| Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/ | Average 1909-1913 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | Percent 1929 is of 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARLEY | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Percent |
| United States ............ | 184,812 | 184,905 | 265,882 | 357,487 | 307,105 | 85.9 |
| North America (2) ...... | 230,087 | 284,892 | 362,820 | 493,878 | 409,418 | 82.9 |
| Europe, 28 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged | 632,266 | 618,399 | 600,545 | 672,384 | 748,479 | 111.3 |
| Poland, revised .......... | 68,388 | 55,765 | 58,602 | 70,143 | 76,235 | 108.7 |
| Total Europe (29) ...... | 700,654 | 674,164 | 659,147 | 742,527 | 824,714 | 111.1 |
| North Africa (4) ......... | 103,667 | 71,679 | 84,883 | 111,375 | 112,424 | 100.9 |
| Asia (3) ................ | 133,027 | 135,095 | 133,119 | 129,339 | 142,028 | 109.8 |
| Total N. Hemis. (38) ... | 1,167,435 | 1,165,830 | 1,239,969 | 1,477,119 | 1,488,584 | 100.8 |
| Southern Hemisphere, 4 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged ............... | 11,023 | 25,265 | 22,061 | 24,836 | 25,610 | 103.1 |
| Chile .................... | 78 | 70 | 116 | 159 | 173 | 108.8 |
| Total S. Hemis. (5) .... | 11,101 | 25,335 | 22,177 | 24,995 | 25,783 | 103.2 |
| Total above count.(43) | 1,178,536 | 1,191,165 | 1,262,146 | 1,502,114 | 1,514,367 | 100.8 |
| Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China | 1,407,000 | 1,395,000 | 1,435,000 | 1,671,000 | 1,683,000 | 100.7 |
| Est. world total excl. Russia and China ..... | 1,424,000 | 1,442,000 | 1,477,000 | 1,717,000 | 1,730,000 | 100.8 |
| OATS | | | | | | |
| United States ............ | 1,143,407 | 1,246,848 | 1,182,594 | 1,439,407 | 1,238,654 | 86.1 |
| North America (2) ...... | 1,495,097 | 1,630,264 | 1,622,307 | 1,891,560 | 1,521,492 | 80.4 |
| Europe, 27 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged . | 1,734,902 | 1,711,030 | 1,589,255 | 1,708,884 | 1,873,147 | 109.6 |
| Poland, revised .......... | 193,890 | 133,715 | 147,360 | 172,076 | 203,451 | 118.2 |
| Total Europe (28) ...... | 1,928,792 | 1,844,745 | 1,736,615 | 1,880,960 | 2,076,598 | 110.4 |
| North Africa (3) ......... | 17,631 | 11,938 | 13,411 | 18,505 | 21,378 | 115.5 |
| Asia (2) ................ | 5,103 | 12,245 | 13,587 | 12,048 | 11,754 | 97.6 |
| Total N. Hemis. (35) ... | 3,446,623 | 3,499,192 | 3,385,920 | 3,803,073 | 3,631,222 | 95.5 |
| Southern Hemisphere, 4 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged | 85,218 | 83,449 | 69,434 | 83,242 | 92,561 | 111.2 |
| Uruguay, revised ......... | 1,285 | 1,443 | 3,293 | 3,967 | 3,404 | 85.8 |
| Total S. Hemis. (5) .... | 86,503 | 84,892 | 72,727 | 87,209 | 95,965 | 110.0 |
| Total above count. (40) | 3,533,126 | 3,584,084 | 3,458,647 | 3,890,282 | 3,727,187 | 95.8 |
| Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China | 3,472,000 | 3,516,000 | 3,395,000 | 3,820,000 | 3,647,000 | 95.5 |
| Est. world total excl. Russia and China ..... | 3,579,000 | 3,621,000 | 3,488,000 | 3,926,000 | 3,760,000 | 95.8 |

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

| Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/ | Average 1909 1913 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | Per cent 1929 is of 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CORN | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Per cent |
| United States ........... | 2,712,364 | 2,691,531 | 2,763,093 | 2,818,901 | 2,622,189 | 93.0 |
| North America (4)...... | 2,869,268 | 2,793,667 | 2,853,516 | 2,913,877 | 2,693,208 | 92.4 |
| Europe, 11 count. prev. reported .......... | 566,788 | 638,505 | 467,568 | 366,684 | 624,569 | 170.3 |
| Poland .................. | 2,822 | 3,655 | 3,519 | 3,348 | 3,752 | 112.1 |
| Total Europe (12) ..... | 569,610 | 642,160 | 471,037 | 370,032 | 628,321 | 169.8 |
| Est. European total excl. Russia....... | 581,000 | 654,000 | 485,000 | 380,000 | 639,000 | 168.2 |
| North Africa (4) ........ | 5,526 | 10,566 | 9,081 | 11,318 | 13,018 | 115.0 |
| Asia (2) ................ | (39,900) | 110,584 | 102,907 | 69,201 | 64,232 | 92.8 |
| Total N. Hemis. (22)... | 3,484,304 | 3,556,977 | 3,436,591 | 3,364,428 | 3,398,779 | 101.0 |
| Southern Hemisphere (4).. | 228,504 | 393,649 | 387,491 | 307,388 | 353,068 | 114.9 |
| Total above count. (26) | 3,712,808 | 3,950,626 | 3,824,082 | 3,671,816 | 3,751,847 | 102.2 |
| Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia ....... | 3,693,000 | 3,807,000 | 3,679,000 | 3,626,000 | 3,662,000 | 101.0 |
| Est. world total excl. Russia ............. | 4,138,000 | 4,476,000 | 4,346,000 | 4,219,000 | 4,294,000 | 101.8 |

a/Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

| Week ended | Corn | | | | | | | | Oats | | Barley | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chicago | | | | Buenos Aires | | | | Chicago | | Minneapolis | |
| | No. 3 yellow | | Futures | | Futures | | | | No.3 white | | No. 2 | |
| | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| | | | May | May | May | Feb. | June | May | | | | |
| Feb. 21 ... | 94 | 81 | 99 | 89 | 88 | 62 | 88 | 62 | 49 | 43 | 69 | 56 |
| | | | | | | May | | June | | | | |
| 28 .... | 94 | 80 | 100 | 87 | 88 | 63 | 88 | 61 | 49 | 42 | 69 | 56 |
| Mar. 7 ..... | 96 | 79 | 99 | 86 | 89 | 61 | 88 | 61 | 48 | 43 | 68 | 58 |
| 14 .... | 96 | 74 | 100 | 81 | 88 | 58 | 88 | 58 | 49 | 41 | 69 | 54 |
| 21 .... | 94 | 80 | 97 | 84 | 86 | 57 | 85 | 57 | 48 | 43 | 66 | 54 |
| 28 .... | 91 | 81 | 94 | 84 | 86 | 61 | 86 | 60 | 47 | 43 | 65 | 56 |
| Apr. 4 .... | 90 | 83 | 92 | 86 | 85 | 62 | 85 | 61 | 47 | 44 | 66 | 58 |
| 11 .... | 90 | 83 | 92 | 85 | 86 | 65 | 86 | 64 | 48 | 44 | 65 | 57 |
| 18 .... | 92 | 81 | 93 | 83 | 87 | 61 | 87 | 61 | 49 | 43 | 65 | 55 |
| 25 .... | 89 | 82 | 89 | 82 | 85 | 61 | 85 | 61 | 47 | 42 | 64 | 55 |
| May 2 ..... | 90 | 79 | 90 | 80 | 82 | 60 | 82 | 60 | 47 | 41 | 62 | 55 |
| 9 ..... | 88 | 79 | 90 | 79 | 79 | 59 | 80 | 59 | 46 | 41 | 60 | 55 |
| 16..... | 88 | 78 | 88 | 78 | July 82 | 61 | Aug. 83 | 60 | 45 | 42 | 60 | 56 |

a/Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

| Item | Exports for year | | Shipments 1930, week ended a/ | | | Exports as far as reported | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | May 3 | May 10 | May 17 | July 1 to and incl. | 1928-29 | 1929-30 |
| BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1 | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| United States.. | 36,580 | 56,996 | 65 | 158 | 712 | May 17 | 53,260 | 20,867 |
| Canada ........ | 25,131 | 38,668 | | | | Apr. 30 | 30,787 | 6,312 |
| Argentina ..... | 11,598 | 8,591 | b/ 200 | | | May 3 | b/ 6,217 | b/ 5,625 |
| Danubian count. b/.......... | 27,242 | 19,408 | 217 | | | May 3 | 18,758 | 61,075 |
| Total ....... | 100,551 | 123,663 | | | | | 109,023 | 93,879 |
| OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1 | | | | | | | | |
| United States .. | 9,823 | 16,302 | 5 | 10 | 49 | May 17 | 15,087 | 7,371 |
| Canada ......... | 10,194 | 19,927 | | | | Apr. 30 | 15,394 | 4,097 |
| Argentina ...... | 28,831 | 25,690 | b/ 546 | | | May 3 | b/20,348 | b/15,902 |
| Danubian count. b/........... | 878 | 49 | 0 | | | May 3 | 49 | 1,112 |
| Total ........ | 49,726 | 61,968 | | | | | 50,878 | 28,482 |
| | Exports for year | | Shipments 1930, week ended a/ | | | Exports as far as reported | | |
| | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | May 3 | May 10 | May 17 | Nov. 1 to and incl. | 1928-29 | 1929-30 |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1 | | | | | | | | |
| United States .. | 20,556 | 41,636 | 70 | 99 | 180 | May 17 | 37,094 | 5,482 |
| Danubian count. b/.......... | 15,266 | 531 | 771 | | | May 3 | 111 | 20,400 |
| Argentina ...... | 268,665 | 203,071 | b/2,764 | b/3,331 | b/2,137 | May 17 | 87,344 | b/78,935 |
| Union of South Africa ...... | 23,809 | 16,602 | c/ 300 | | | May 3 | c/ 6,214 | c/ 6,574 |
| Total ........ | 328,316 | 261,840 | | | | | 130,763 | 111,391 |
| | | | | | | | Nov.-Mar. | Nov.-Mar. |
| nited States imports ........ | 1,436 | 349 | | | | | 141 | 231 |

Compiled from official and trade sources.
a/ The weeks shown in these columnsare nearest to the date shown.
b/ Trade sources.
c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

INDIA: Wheat production, 1923 to 1930

| Year | Production | Net exports year beginning April 1 |
|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| 1923 .................. | 372,363 | 26,203 |
| 1924 .................. | 360,640 | 45,206 |
| 1925 .................. | 330,997 | 10,876 |
| 1926 .................. | 324,651 | 9,251 |
| 1927 .................. | 334,992 | 12,422 |
| 1928 .................. | 290,364 | - 12,637 |
| 1929 .................. | 317,595 | a/ - 6,974 |
| 1930 - | | |
| 1st estimate ...... | 368,293 | |
| 2d estimate ...... | 385,000 | |

Minus sign denotes net imports.
a/ April 1 - January 31.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

FLAXSEED: Production and acreage in countries reporting for 1929, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

| Item and country | Average 1909-1913 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | Per cent 1929 is of 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRODUCTION | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Per cent |
| Total 15 countries .... | 55,030 | 46,877 | 51,454 | 41,662 | 37,318 | 89.6 |
| Argentina, revised .... | 31,117 | 69,091 | 79,444 | 82,810 | 52,241 | 63.1 |
| Belgium, revised ....... | 472 | 465 | 407 | 492 | 708 | 143.9 |
| European Russia ....... | 18,934 | 21,087 | 20,390 | 22,737 | 26,349 | 115.9 |
| Total above countries | 105,603 | 137,520 | 151,695 | 147,701 | 116,616 | 78.9 |
| Estimated world total .. | 110,802 | 142,448 | 156,770 | 152,587 | | |
| ACREAGE | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Per cent |
| Total 24 countries a/.. | 15,334 | 18,685 | 18,647 | 18,778 | 17,938 | 95.5 |
| Estimated world total . | 15,893 | 19,929 | 18,973 | 19,103 | | |

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.
a/ In computing the total acreage the acreage harvested in Argentina has been used.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage in Europe as estimated by the International Institute of Agriculture, 1929 and 1930

| Country | 1929 a/ | 1930 preliminary | Per cent 1930 is of 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Acres | Per cent |
| England and Wales | 230,889 | 320,000 | 138.6 |
| Irish Free State | 12,010 | 13,250 | 110.3 |
| Sweden | 62,000 | 86,000 | 138.7 |
| Denmark | 72,900 | 76,542 | 105.0 |
| Netherlands | 133,000 | 150,000 | 112.8 |
| Belgium | 141,000 | 141,000 | 100.0 |
| France | 607,940 | 670,000 | 110.4 |
| Spain | 153,000 | 156,000 | 102.0 |
| Italy | 282,000 | 270,000 | 95.7 |
| Switzerland | 3,000 | 3,000 | 100.0 |
| Germany | b/1,071,722 | 1,124,000 | 104.9 |
| Austria | 75,400 | 80,300 | 106.5 |
| Czechoslovakia | 599,930 | 659,000 | 109.8 |
| Hungary | 180,000 | 180,000 | 100.0 |
| Yugoslavia | 150,104 | 128,000 | 85.3 |
| Bulgaria | 42,700 | 37,000 | 86.7 |
| Rumania | 101,000 | 124,000 | 122.8 |
| Poland | 591,000 | 540,000 | 91.4 |
| Latvia | 5,000 | 6,400 | 128.0 |
| Finland | 4,200 | 2,700 | 64.3 |
| Russia, European | 1,937,000 | 2,500,000 | 129.1 |
| Total Europe excluding Russia | 4,518,795 | c/4,768,116 | 105.5 |
| Total Europe including Russia | 6,455,795 | c/7,268,116 | 112.6 |

a/ The figures in this column vary slightly from official estimates; the total acreage harvested in Europe in 1929 according to official estimates was 6,561,087 acres.
b/ The official estimate for acreage harvested in Germany in 1929 was 1,125,375 acres.
c/ There is a slight error in these figures as published by the Institute. The totals should be 4,767,192 and 7,267,192 respectively.

- - - - - - - - - -

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 17, 1928-29 and 1929-30
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-May 17, 1929 and 1930

| Commodity | July 1-May 17 | | Week ending | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | Apr. 26 | May 3 | May 10 | May 17 |
| GRAINS: | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Wheat a/ ............ | 91,076 | 82,289 | 545 | 939 | 1,363 | 2,082 |
| Wheat flour b/........ | 53,942 | 52,701 | 630 | 808 | 526 | 1,189 |
| Rye ................. | 8,960 | 2,534 | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn ................ | 39,605 | 7,932 | 238 | 70 | 99 | 180 |
| Oats ................ | 10,392 | 4,523 | 27 | 5 | 10 | 49 |
| Barley a/............ | 53,788 | 20,868 | 240 | 85 | 158 | 712 |
| | Jan. 1 - May 17 | | | | | |
| PORK: | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Hams and shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides...... | 49,474 | 49,394 | 827 | 1,868 | 1,803 | 2,418 |
| Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides .......... | 56,363 | 60,811 | 2,511 | 3,035 | 2,157 | 2,866 |
| Lard ................ | 321,758 | 285,741 | 10,750 | 10,246 | 10,876 | 13,920 |
| Pickled pork......... | 16,014 | 11,642 | 240 | 262 | 280 | 274 |

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 685,000 bush., flour 61,300 bbls., San Francisco barley 710,000 bush., rice --- lbs. b/ Included milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

| Country | Total shipments or exports | | Shipments, week ending | | | Total ship. or exports from July to & in May 17 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1927-28 | 1928-29 a/ | May 3 | May 10 | May 17 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| North America b/ | 452,423 | 499,942 | 5,912 | 5,121 | 7,813 | 445,207 | 258,475 |
| Canada, 4 mkts. c/ | 333,335 | 458,649 | 3,521 | 6,197 | 4,816 | 422,272 | 157,983 |
| United States | 206,259 | 163,687 | 1,747 | 1,889 | 3,271 | 145,018 | 134,990 |
| Argentina .... | 178,135 | 217,139 | 1,572 | 2,465 | 1,070 | 184,517 | 149,657 |
| Australia .... | 72,962 | 107,937 | 1,536 | 1,904 | 960 | 105,657 | 55,455 |
| Russia ....... | 5,408 | 8 | 312 | 64 | 0 | 8 | 4,608 |
| Danube & Bulg. d/ | 32,847 | 33,842 | 120 | 144 | 112 | 2,664 | 17,888 |
| British India | 15,668 | e 5,687 | 0 | 0 | 0 | e 4,746 | e 3,453 |
| Total f/.... | 757,443 | 864,555 | 9,452 | 9,608 | 9,955 | 742,799 | 439,534 |
| Total European shipments g/. | | | 5,072 | 9,144 | -- | 597,020 | 413,272 |
| Total ex-European shipments g/. | | | 1,336 | 2,336 | -- | 194,576 | 125,344 |

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Bradstreet's weeks ending Thursday, incl. flour converted at 4.5 bu. per bbl. c/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports - for year 1928-29 were 21,729,000 bu., July-May 1928-29 were 18,725,000 bu., July-May 1929-30 were 2,432,000 bu. f/ Total of trade figures incl. North America as reported by Bradstreet's. g/ Totals as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

| Market and item | May 23, 1929 | May 15, 1930 | May 22, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| New York, 92 score | 43.00 | 34.50 | 34.00 |
| Copenhagen, official quotation | 33.19 | 26.14 | 26.14 |
| Berlin, la quality | 33.44 | 27.23 | 27.23 |
| London: a/ | | | |
| Danish | 35.85 | 28.89 | 28.68 |
| Dutch, unsalted | 35.41 | 28.24 | 27.81 |
| New Zealand | 36.06 | 27.81 | 27.81 |
| New Zealand, unsalted | 36.06 | 31.50 | 3085 |
| Australian | 34.76 | 27.37 | 27.48 |
| Australian, unsalted | 34.98 | 27.37 | 27.48 |
| Argentine, unsalted | 33.89 | 26.94 | 26.94 |
| Siberian | 33.46 | 28.61 | 26.50 |

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

| Market and item | Unit | Week ended May 22, 1929 | May 14, 1930 | May 21, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GERMANY: | | | | |
| Receipts of hogs, 14 markets | Number | 58,386 | 69,787 | 70,528 |
| Prices of hogs, Berlin | $ per 100 lbs. | 14.86 | 13.67 | 13.67 |
| Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg | " | 13.84 | 12.12 | 12.07 |
| UNITED KINGDOM: | | | | |
| Hogs, certain markets, England | Number | 8,892 | 9,739 | 9,806 |
| Prices at Liverpool: | | | | |
| Prime steam western lard a/ | $ per 100 lbs. | 13.25 | 11.84 | 11.79 |
| American short cut green hams | " | 25.31 | 20.97 | 20.86 |
| American green bellies | " | 21.72 | 18.25 | 18.25 |
| Danish Wiltshire sides | " | 25.42 | 21.40 | 20.64 |
| Canadian green sides | " | 24.77 | b/ | 18.90 |

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Index



- - - - - - - - - - - - -